

# EDITORIALS

## Big Firm with a Heart

Torrance is blessed with many fine industries. Outstanding, we think, for participation in community affairs is General Petroleum. Truly, here is a big firm with a heart.

Besides furnishing excellent jobs for thousands of local area residents, General evidences sincere interest in the welfare of its employees and their families. Furthermore, its representatives have an ear to the ground when it comes to the community problems of Torrance, and will stand up and be counted in the forefront of those promoting the best interests of the community.

Currently Tommy Thompson, General's local plant manager, is heading up the Community Chest drive in the Harbor area. While it is axiomatic that busy men always do the best job, General still is making another contribution to community welfare when it gives so freely of the talents of its executives.

## Vote Tomorrow

President Eisenhower, the other evening on television, made an eloquent plea to the American people to go to the polls and vote tomorrow. If they do, he indicated, he was confident the people would endorse his administration.

The right to vote is a basic freedom not now enjoyed by millions throughout the world. Unfortunately, not enough Americans have been abroad under peacetime conditions to realize what the loss of their vote has meant to Europeans, South Americans and Asians. If they could observe first hand what fear, fictitious democracy and dictatorship can do to a people they would turn out in droves tomorrow and every other election day so frightened over the possible loss of their franchise that they would vote "scared".

Americans who are apathetic over this great constitutional right, owe a lot to the good men and women of all decent political faiths who work for their parties and show genuine interest in candidates and government. More often than not, these alert citizens are more interested in the ultimate welfare of their country than they are in securing some personal benefit of a political character. Thank Goodness, then, for the loyal and sincere party workers—Democratic, Republican and Independent!

The least anyone can do tomorrow is to go to the polls and vote. Having done so, any citizen may feel that he has discharged the first and foremost obligation of his American citizenship.

## Fresh Air and Perfume

Women bring a breath of fresh air to politics and a very capable one has done just that for the people of Los Angeles county in the personage of Mildred Younger, who stands a very good chance of being California's first State senator. Throughout her eloquent campaign she has proved herself a most representative member of her sex.

She opposes a man well versed in the techniques of New Deal politics, a professional who knows all of the tricks of the trade and who certainly has made unabashed and deliberate appeal to all kinds of unscrupulous minorities. He is a vest pocket edition of Adlai Stevenson, when it comes to tossing about the well turned phrase, and is as good looking in his way as Mildred Younger.

Mrs. Younger, we predict, will get the votes of Republican, Democratic and Independents. They won't all be women, either, because we suspect the men have felt this breath of fresh air and find it delicately scented with just the right puff of perfume.



## LAW IN ACTION

### CHECKS AND BANK ACCOUNTS

Should you make a check payable to "cash," to "bearer," or to a named person? Make it payable to a named person. Otherwise if lost or stolen it can be cashed by anyone.

How about a check made to one or more payees? Can any one of them cash the check? That depends. Make it payable to John Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Coe, and ordinarily all three must endorse it for the bank to cash it. But make it payable to John Doe or Mary Coe, and either one may cash it by a single endorsement.

Each depositor and his bank have a contract as to withdrawals by check and other matters. The card you sign when you open your account is a vital part of that contract. Who has a right to sign checks or make withdrawals? Is your account a one-name account or a joint tenancy account? It may be advisable to review the files on these matters. Things may have changed since you first opened the account or gave deputy powers.

When the deposit is a "de-

mand" deposit (or a commercial account) you can withdraw your money on checks to write and deliver to others. In a "time deposit," the bank pays a certain interest rate in consideration of your keeping the money on deposit until an agreed date. You set up a "savings account" at interest for no set time. You can make withdrawals in accord with prescribed rules.

When a bank account is in two names, "with right of survivorship," what happens if one of the depositors dies? Upon obtaining the necessary inheritance tax release, the balance is payable to the survivor under the contract. As a rule it is so disposed of, entirely apart from the decedent's will. But in some cases, where the parties have agreed otherwise, the courts have ruled that despite the signature card and form of account, the balance does not belong outright to the surviving depositor.

**NOTE:** The State Bar of California offers this column for your information so that you may know more about how to act under our laws.

## Another Dog Story



## It's Your Country

By JOHN W. BECK

**Through the Back Door SECRET DEALS:** If the American people were fully aware of all the secret machinations and shenanigans that are under way to destroy their liberty, abrogate their Constitutional rights, disarm them, and relieve them of their property, it is safe to say their wrath would set off an explosion that could be heard all the way from Podunk to Potsdam.

We are told that these secret international deals are in the interests of "collective security." Security against whom or what? With our number one enemy, the Soviet Union, in on most of the deals and enjoying full-fledged membership in the United Nations, the menace against which we seek mutual protection through laying down our arms and surrendering our sovereignty becomes somewhat obscure.

For example, it was recently announced from UN headquarters and joyously acclaimed in our nation's press that the Soviet Union had agreed to participate in "new secret talks" on disarmament and prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs. (Associated Press report of Oct. 22).

**WHY SECRET?:** We have been required to expend many thousands of American lives and vast sums of money to "halt Communist aggression." We have been told that Communist Russia was our enemy. Now, with the enemy against whom we seek "collective security" itself a party to the deals and in on the talks, wherein lies the need for secrecy? Or is the disarmament of this Republic a matter on which Russia's Vishinsky is more entitled to information than are the American people?

Apparently we are to have no voice whatever in deciding whether we are to be reduced to a state of military helplessness. The matter is to be decided for us and our fate is to be placed in the hands of "an international organ." James J. Wadsworth, U. S. delegate to the UN, declared that "the United States" welcomes the agreement on the disarmament resolution and pledges to work for achieving disarmament.

Just who, in this instance, is the "United States"? It is not the people, for the people have not been consulted. It is not the Congress, for the Congress has enacted no legislation providing for the disarmament of this nation.

**WHAT AUTHORITY?:** Upon what authority, then, does Mr. Wadsworth speak for "the United States"? It is not the Constitution, for Article I, Section 8, empowers the Congress to provide for military defense of the United States; and the Second Amendment to the Constitution states specifically that "the right of the people

to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed."

Nowhere in the Constitution is provision made for disarming the United States or for entrusting its defense to any foreign or international body, or to our national administration; yet that is precisely what this disarmament proposal would do. Among its provisions are the following:

"Regulation, limitation and major reduction of all armed forces and all conventional armaments, and the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type, with conversion of existing stocks of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes.

"Establishment of effective control through an international control organ adequate to guarantee effective observance of the reduction of armaments and prohibition of nuclear weapons."

**VIOLATION:** Clearly, such proposals are in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. How, then, can they be put into effect? The answer is simple—by executive agreement or by treaty. Thus, what cannot be done by Constitutional means will be done by circumventing the Constitution—unless the people protest in sufficient numbers to stop it.

It is important to note that the widely hailed resolution calling for an international disarmament convention, to which the Soviet Union has agreed and which "the United States"

welcomes, and supports, is almost identical with the UN Charter amendment recommendations on disarmament proposed by the London Parliamentary Conference on World Government and by the World World Federalists, a plan frankly described by its proponents as a "workable scheme of world government."

**BACK DOOR:** Quite obviously, world government is the objective; and if it can't be brought in through the front door it will be sneaked in through the back door. Further evidence of this is seen in current reconsideration by the UN of the proposed "Draft Code of Offenses Against the Peace and Security of Mankind," as disclosed in the UN "Report of the International Law Commission."

This "code" incorporates the wording of the UN-sponsored Genocide Treaty which the U. S. Senate has thus far refused to ratify and which provides, among other things, that individuals shall be punished under international law, without right of trial by jury, for causing "mental harm" to members of national, ethnic, racial, or religious groups. This and other phases of the "Draft Code" will be discussed in a future column.

All of these maneuvers make it alarmingly clear that only an alerted and resolute populace can stem the tide of internationalism which demands the surrender of our defenses, our liberty, and our sovereignty under the spurious slogan of "collective security."

## IT'S A FACT

By JERRY CAHILL



GEORGE CLYMER

Signature of the Declaration of Independence. Was not even a delegate on July 4, 1776, and did not attend the Congress until 3 days later.

He and Botwell replaced Pennsylvania who refused to sign the document.

How much new territory has the United States gained in recent years?

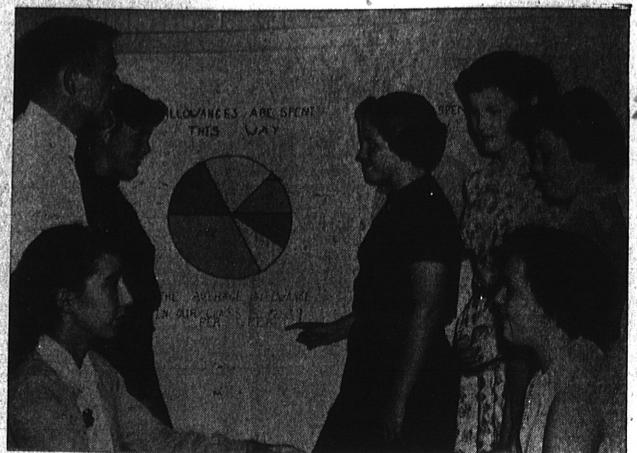
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JAPAN'S EASTERN COASTLINE—(11,500 miles)

16 HOURS 4 TIMES AS LONG AS THE HAWAIIAN CHAINLINE (1,297 miles)

CLAY COUNTY—Tennessee, has no gasoline curfew. Home-made gasoline can be literally hauled from the ground and drilled in the cave.



WHERE THE MONEY GOES . . . Teacher John Sugden and some of his eighth graders inspect a graph made by class members, showing how the class spends its money. The survey showed that the average student in the class gets an allowance of \$2.39.

## TV Watching Occupies More Time Than Classroom Studies

By TOM RISCHIE

Youngsters probably spend more time each day watching television than they do attending school.

If John Sugden's eighth grade class at North Torrance Elementary School is at all typical of 12-to-14-year-old youngsters, this fact would be indicated by a survey and graphs made by the 30 youngsters in his class. The survey of the youngsters' use of their time was made as part of a class project in math and art.

The above fact might give parents and educators food for thought about the merits of educational TV.

4.33 hours spent in school. North Torrance Elementary is on double session.

Sleep occupied 9.26 hours of the average student's time, while working at various tasks around the house or on paper routes consumed 2.25 hours, playing, 1.85 hours, and eating 1.5 hours. At the beginning of the semester, it does not include time on homework. But, significantly, reading was not mentioned at all.

The average student in his room gets an allowance of \$2.39 each week, Sugden found. Eleven students received about \$10, and several got less than \$2.39.

Shows Get Biggest Share

Of this, the average student spent 90 cents a week on shows, 43 cents on candy and gum, 38

cents on skating, 18 cents on clothes, 18 cents on cosmetics, and saved 36 cents.

Skating seemed to be an unusually popular recreation. Sugden found, but said that he doubted that this would be typical in many groups. The cosmetics were purchased almost exclusively by girls, who are just beginning to learn the uses of rouge and lipstick.

Leisure time activities of the youngsters were broken down as follows:

Watching TV, 18 per cent; shows, 17 per cent; baseball, 10; football, 10; swimming, 9; basketball, 7; miscellaneous, 5; camping, 4; working, 4; playing foursquare, 4; fishing, 3 1/2; dancing, 3; playing, 2 1/2; riding, 2; and soda shop, 1. One boy, accounting for 1 per cent, said he liked to think in his spare time.

## REYNOLDS KNIGHT

## Optimistic Retailers Forecasting Biggest Christmas Season Ever

That unquenchable optimism, the American retailer, is aiming at the best Christmas business he ever had this year—up to five per cent above last year's mark.

Spokesman for chain stores, multiple department store operations, and big single establishments joined in this estimate of the outlook at last week's Boston Conference on Distribution. The Boston Conference, sponsored annually by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is always a sounding board for top retailer thinking.

The optimists met right after a month of hard knocks, which might have soured them completely. The last four weeks have seen the visitation of Hurricane Hazel to the East Coast; coming on the heels of a stretch of unseasonably hot weather. The Chicago area also had a hot spell, broken by the worst rainstorm Chicago ever experienced. Los Angeles took an eight per cent drop from Oct. 9 to 16, when forest fires and low clouds covered the city with smog.

That food surpluses are becoming smaller.

In dairy products, says the Department of Agriculture, milk production in 1955 promises to stay around the 1954 output of 124 billion pounds. With the population growing swiftly, that means less excess over demand. Lower surpluses may help avert demand further, by letting retail prices fall.

The weather gets all the credit or blame for the warning corn surplus. Excess infestation has been high, and harvesting weather has been bad. Government corn has ceased to depress the Chicago market, in place of the usual price fall, the price has risen.

What continues to offer the chief promise, much of the wheat grown for the government loan isn't much use for anything else. Proof of this is the premium offered in the East for good bread flour. Some growers of good wheat are demanding that future controls be on a basis of bushels, not acres. This will be resisted in the dry Southwest, which grows much softness wheat.

For all that, officials of F. W. Woolworth, Federated Department Stores, huge Allied Stores, and Schuster's of Milwaukee all forecast gains before Christmas. Alhain's quality New York store, pointed out that excise taxes imposed on costly gift goods, had been cut in half since last year.

**BIGGER FOOD DOLLARS**—The food super-markets are so bright and shiny and up-to-the-minute these days—that it comes almost a shock to learn that the mass-merchandising idea in groceries is 85 years old this month.

It is, of course, the A&P, the nation's pioneer food chain, that is observing its 85th birthday. Ralph W. Burger, president of the chain, pointed out in a birthday statement that:

"American consumers want more buying power for their food dollars and more convenience in their food shopping, and . . . (b) they are getting both of these things because both spring from more efficient grocery operations. He particularly cited the recent advances in the processing of canned foods, frozen foods and concentrates and to progress in controls that assure freshness and quality.

Underlining the importance of this kind of progress to the nation's ability to eat well is the fact, pointed out by Mr. Burger, that more than 60 per cent of

American families have incomes of less than 5,000 a year and such families spend more than one-quarter of their incomes for food.

"If they are to have sufficient nourishing food, and at the same time be able to buy other things that make up the high standard of American living," he said, "we must provide them with the maximum food value for every dollar they spend."

**THINGS TO COME**—A plastic hobby kit offers four historic locomotives in numbered pieces, which can be put together to run on O-gauge track. . . . Weather-proof imprint tape (for names or initials) sticks without glue or cement to golf clubs, fishing equipment and umbrellas. . . . An eight-record course in voice instruction, in case you want to speak or sing better, comes in a single \$36 package. . . . A self-wringing mop operates by means of a plastic sleeve which folds the cellulose head to squeeze out moisture.

**GOOD RAIL NEIGHBORS**—Phil Schorr of the Wabash, a member of Toledo's Railroad Community Committee, has just received a letter from Dr. Howard A. Rusk, president of the American Korean War Foundation. Dr. Rusk writes: "May I express my own gratitude and that of our board of directors for your outstanding work as a member of the train committee for the 'Help Korea Train' campaign in Toledo."

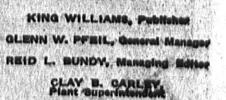
Helping the "Help Korea Train" is only one of the good works undertaken by the Toledo railroad committee—and 15 others like it organized in important rail centers in the East by the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference. Projects range from offering prize in Boston's annual schoolboy drill team parade to a 20-car track exhibit which attracted 132,000 visitors at the Indiana State Fair.

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